

A more specific object of the invention is to provide a recreational product that can be towed by a power boat on the water, and can thereafter gotten airborne and kept airborne with complete control by the rider.

Rewrite the 8<sup>th</sup> paragraph on page 3 of the substitute specification as follows:

A still another object of the invention is to provide an airborne product whose wing-like portion can also be used as a wakeboard or rideable element going through the water or riding the ocean or lake waves or down rivers.

Rewrite the 9<sup>th</sup> paragraph on page 3 of the substitute specification as follows:

Yet another object of the invention is to provide a detachable portion which comes out very easily from a socket in the wing-like portion and that is very easy to put back together with the rest of the product.

Rewrite the first three full paragraphs on page 5 as follows:

A disconnected fuselage, when inverted to place its fins below, may be used as a surfboard; the fins may be reversed to improve the surfboard action. The surfboard may be used in conventional fashion to ride the ocean waves or going down rivers, or it may be towed via a hook hole on its front end. The hook hole may also be part of the mechanism for coupling the fuselage and the wing-like body together. The mechanism may include a snap hook releasable by a movable control element or hand strap.

A unique feature of the invention is that three toys are readily available in one recreational product. Assembled, there is a toy which can be pulled through water and through the air, and in the later case even function as a glider; it can even be used as a snow toy. Disassembled, the front or wing-like body may be used as a wakeboard or rideable element; the surfboard-like fuselage or tail section may be used as a rideable element, e.g. a wakeboard or a surfboard in conventional fashion or towed.

An advantage of the invention is that both the wing-like body and the surfboard-like fuselage or tail section may be made of inflatable materials that lend themselves to minimum storage and transportation requirements. The inflatable materials provide especially good flotation materials usable in the event of mishap, for safety purposes.

Rewrite the paragraph on the bottom of page 5 and the top of page 6 as follows:

A further advantage of the invention is that when used airborne, it helps the rider to overcome any fear of heights. Thus the rider, and any passenger, feel true freedom through the air - simply flying through the air with the greatest of ease and with unbelievable control because of the design features of tail, fuselage, fins on the bottom of the wing, the configuration of the wing, the span of the wing, and the design of the wing. The rider can truly feel in control of his own destiny. And if he ever wants to release for any reason whatsoever, from the power boat that is pulling him or them, he or she simply releases the tow rope clip and glides down to the water very easily and very safely.

Rewrite the two full paragraphs on page 7 as follows:

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, there is shown in Fig. 1 an inflatable recreational product generally indicated by the numeral 10. The product 10 includes a wing-like body or section or portion or wing generally indicated by the numeral 12, and a surfboard-like fuselage or tail section or portion generally indicated by numeral 14. A rearward facing opening or socket 16 (Fig. 2) in the center of the rear end of the wing-like body or wing 12 receives the forward end 18 of the fuselage or tail section 14 in the assembled recreational product 10. The opening 16 and front end 18 may be complementary but non-circular in cross-section, to aid in preventing rotational movement between the two parts.. Suitable straps and/or VELCRO, including brace elements 17 extending rearward about the opening 16 from the rearward edge of the wing-body, are in place to hold the parts 12 and 14 together with the front end 18 of the fuselage 14 in the wing-like body opening 16. The inner

end of the opening or socket 16 may incorporate a snap hook for engagement with the fuselage front-end hole 56 to help secure the two parts together. The snap hook may be releasable by making the hand strap 27 first rotatable and then vertically movable, and employing a suitable mechanism there between.

As best seen in Figs. 1 and 3, the wing-like body 12 on its upper surface (which is non-slip) carries, as rider control elements, inner and central, a set of conventional foot and hand straps 20; somewhat further spaced apart and more rearward, a set of conventional foot and hand straps 22; and outside and rear, a set of conventional foot and hand straps 24. An extra set of conventional foot and hand straps 26 may be forward of the hand straps 22. The straps are foot straps for standing control, whether being towed, or surfing or skiing, and may include extended hand straps for standing stability while being towed; they are hand straps for lying down control. The multiple sets of foot and hand straps accommodate different sized riders, and one or more riders; when lying down, changing hand straps facilitates weight redistribution for control purposes, both on water and snow and in the air. Alternatively, the non-slip surface could be a VELCRO component, and the other VELCRO component could be used on the bottom of shoes or on the outer and gripping side of gloves in lieu of the straps.

Rewrite the 3<sup>rd</sup> full paragraph on page 8 as follows:

Of course, the wing-like body 12 and surfboard-like fuselage or tail section 14 may also be made from fiberglass, wood, anodized aluminum, heavy duty PVC, polyester or other synthetic materials. If desired, a bi-or tri-wing design may be built, so that airborneness can be had at lower speeds.

Rewrite the 2<sup>nd</sup> full paragraph on page 9 and the paragraph on pages 9 and 10 as follows:

The fundamental structure of the surfboard-like fuselage or tail section is basically that of a conventional inner bladder of one or more compartments covered by an outer protective shell. The upper surface 50 (Figs. 1 and 2) of the protective shell is a non-slip surface (that is, non-slippery when wet to ordinary human-applied pressures). The non-slip surface 50 bears rider control elements such as

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foot straps 52 constituting the normal water-ski straps, and ankle and leg straps 54 for lying-down rider positions on the assembled recreational product. The front end 18 of the fuselage may be formed with a hole 56 for towing as a board.

To use the product, the product and its parts could be transported to a lake, stream or ocean, in non-inflated condition. On arrival, they would be inflated in conventional fashion. The two parts could then be assembled, the front end 18 of the fuselage 14 being inserted into the opening or socket 16 of the wing-like body 12 and secured in place by suitable straps and/or VELCRO and snap hook. The recreational product 10 could then be placed in water and the tow line 44, floating behind the idling boat 46, attached to its tow ring 42; and rider mounted, suitable access being made to the appropriate control elements for the position assumed. The boat driver, after being instructed on the desired activity, whether water only or water and airborne action, would then be signaled to take up any rope slack and proceed properly for the desired activity. The rider would control the action of the recreational product through interaction via one or more of the control element straps 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 52, and 54, depending on whether he or she was standing, sitting, lying down or kneeling. If the boat 46 is speeded up to where the recreational product became airborne, the product remains airborne until either the boat speed is reduced or the tow cable 44 is uncoupled by the rider and the product descends in glider fashion. In a strong wind, the product can also be used as a kite.

Rewrite the penultimate and last paragraphs on page 10 to read as follows:

Steering on water is accomplished by shifting your weight right or left: shifting the weight right results in right turns; shifting the weight left results in left turns. When the speed is sufficient, shifting the weight backwards will cause the product to become airborne. Keeping the weight back will cause the product to reach its maximum altitude, considering the tether and speed and wind conditions. To return to the water, either the weight is shifted forward, or the power boat 46 is slowed down.

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